

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/019,719		04/29/2002	Joachim Hohne	A34900-PCT-USA •	1050
31625	7590	11/28/2006		EXAMINER:	
BAKER B	OTTS L.	L.P.	KANG, INSUN		
PATENT D	EPARTM	IENT			
98 SAN JA	CINTO B	LVD., SUITE 1500	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
AUSTIN, 7	TX 7870	1-4039	2193		
				DATE MAIL ED: 11/28/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Summany	10/019,719	HOHNE ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Insun Kang	2193					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 Se	eptember 2006.						
· ·	action is non-final.	·					
•	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is						
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1 and 3-10</u> is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1 and 3-10</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	•						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>11 August 2005</u> is/are: a)□ accepted or b)⊠ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).							
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	,						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)							
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:						
10.0							

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendments filed 9/1/2006.

2. Claims 1 and 3-10 are pending in the application.

Drawings

3. The drawing filed 8/11/2005 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). As addressed previously, the drawing must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, transmitting the mobile program code, generating further mobile program code etc must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered. Further, the applicant stated that the figure 1 is an "exemplary embodiment of a typical industrial automation system (page 6)" with the arrow 50 indicating the transmission of code from a remote location to the central computer of the automation system. Therefore, figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as -- Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g).

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for

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consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1 and 3-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soergel et al. (US Patent 6,529,780) hereafter Soergel in view of Lange et al. ("programming and deploying Java Mobile Agents with Aglets," 8/1998) hereafter Lange.

Per claim 1:

Soergel discloses:

-an industrial automation system (i.e. "an automation system for the erection and operation of industrial plants," abstract). Soergel discloses transmitting data from a remote location to the central computer of the industrial automation system (i.e. col. 2 lines 13-23). Soergel does not explicitly teach transmitting a mobile program code. However, Lange teaches such using mobile code was known in the pertinent art, at the time applicant's invention was made, to support the "concepts of autonomous execution and dynamic routing on its itinerary" (i.e "The aglet is a mobile Java agent that supports the concepts of autonomous execution and dynamic routing on its itinerary," page xxii, third paragraph). It would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Soergel's disclosed system to use the Aglet technology disclosed in Lange. The modification would be obvious because one having ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to achieve the autonomy and the optimal configuration maintained by using an aglet that has the unique ability to distribute themselves among the hosts in the network" and "create a cascade of clones in the network... to administer parallel processing tasks (page 9 paragraph 4)" for the operation of industrial plants in Soergel.

Soergel in view of Lange further discloses: installing and commissioning the code independently on the industrial automation system (i.e. col. 3 lines 40-47) generating by means of the mobile program code further mobile program codes having a defined task, and transmitting the further mobile program codes at least to said actors and sensors within the industrial automation system (i.e. col. 3 lines 40-47).

Per claim 3:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further. Sorgel teaches:

-a mobile program codes is transmitted between the remote location and the industrial automation system via ISDN, satellite, or Internet (i.e. ISDN, modem... Internet," col. 5 lines 55-67)

Per claim 4:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Lange teaches:

-the mobile program code is JAVA program code (i.e. "Java-based mobile agent systems: Aglets, Odyssey, Concordia, and Voyager," page 11 paragraph 4).

Per claim 5:

The rejection of claim 4 is incorporated, and further, Sorgel teaches:

-running the mobile program code on hardware provided for an open-loop or closedloop control of the industrial automation system (i.e. col. 5 lines 1-20).

Per claims 6:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Lange teaches:

-the installed mobile program code is designed to monitor the industrial automation system ("An agent can monitor a given information source without being dependent on the location from which it originates," page 9).

Per claim 7:

The rejection of claim 6 is incorporated, and further, Lange teaches:

-independently monitoring the industrial automation system by means of the mobile program code for faults or special events, in the event of which information needed to

evaluate the fault or the special event is transmitted to the remote location by means of the mobile program code, or a further mobile program code (i.e. "Monitoring and notification...An agent can monitor a given information source without being dependent on the location from which it originates. Agents can be dispatched to wait for certain kinds of information to become available. It is often important that the life spans of monitoring agents exceed or are independent of the computing processes that create them," page 9 second paragraph).

Per claim 8:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Sorgel teaches: automation devices located between said central computer and said actors and sensors (i.e. col. 5 lines 1-20).

Per claim 9:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Sorgel teaches: an industrial Ethernet bus for coupling said automation devices and said central computer (i.e. col. 5 lines 1-20).

Per claim 10:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Sorgel teaches: a Profibus for coupling said automation devices and said actors and sensors (i.e. col. 5 lines 1-20).

6. Claims 1 and 3-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saitoh et al. (US Patent 6,038,486) hereafter Saitoh in view of Lange et al.

("programming and deploying Java Mobile Agents with Aglets," 8/1998) hereafter Lange.

Per claim 1:

Saitoh discloses:

-an industrial automation system (i.e. "a factory automation system," col. 1 lines 25-28). Soergel discloses transmitting data from a remote location to the central computer of the industrial automation system (i.e. col. 1 lines 29-44). Soergel does not explicitly teach transmitting a mobile program code. However, Lange teaches such using mobile code was known in the pertinent art, at the time applicant's invention was made, to support the "concepts of autonomous execution and dynamic routing on its itinerary" (i.e. "The aglet is a mobile Java agent that supports the concepts of autonomous execution and dynamic routing on its itinerary," page xxii, third paragraph). It would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Saitoh's disclosed system to use the Aglet technology disclosed in Lange. The modification would be obvious because one having ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to achieve the autonomy and the optimal configuration maintained by using an aglet that has the unique ability to distribute themselves among the hosts in the network" and "create a cascade of clones in the network...to administer parallel processing tasks (page 9 paragraph 4)" for the operation of industrial plants in Soergel.

Saitoh in view of Lange further discloses: installing and commissioning the code independently on the industrial automation system (i.e. col. 1 lines 29-44) generating by

means of the mobile program code further mobile program codes having a defined task, and transmitting the further mobile program codes at least to said actors and sensors within the industrial automation system (i.e. col. 1 lines 29-44).

Per claim 3:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Saitoh teaches:

-a mobile program codes is transmitted between the remote location and the industrial automation system via ISDN, satellite, or Internet (i.e. col. 1 lines 29-44)

Per claim 4:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Lange teaches:

-the mobile program code is JAVA program code (i.e. "Java-based mobile agent systems: Aglets, Odyssey; Concordia, and Voyager," page 11 paragraph 4).

Per claim 5:

The rejection of claim 4 is incorporated, and further, Saitoh teaches:

-running the mobile program code on hardware provided for an open-loop or closed-loop control of the industrial automation system (i.e. col. 1 lines 29-44).

Per claims 6:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Lange teaches:

-the installed mobile program code is designed to monitor the industrial automation system ("An agent can monitor a given information source without being dependent on the location from which it originates," page 9).

Per claim 7:

The rejection of claim 6 is incorporated, and further, Lange teaches:

-independently monitoring the industrial automation system by means of the mobile program code for faults or special events, in the event of which information needed to evaluate the fault or the special event is transmitted to the remote location by means of the mobile program code, or a further mobile program code (i.e. "Monitoring and notification...An agent can monitor a given information source without being dependent on the location from which it originates. Agents can be dispatched to wait for certain kinds of information to become available. It is often important that the life spans of monitoring agents exceed or are independent of the computing processes that create them," page 9 second paragraph).

Per claim 8:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Saitoh teaches: automation devices located between said central computer and said actors and sensors (i.e. col. 1 lines 29-44).

Per claim 9:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Saitoh teaches: an industrial Ethernet bus for coupling said automation devices and said central computer (i.e. col. 1 lines 29-44).

Per claim 10:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Saitoh teaches: a Profibus for coupling said automation devices and said actors and sensors (i.e. col. 1 lines 29-44).

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Response to Amendment

7. The amendments to the claims filed on 1/13/2006 do not comply with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.121(c) because: The abstract has substantially rewritten, therefore, a new abstract in clean text without markings accompanied by an instruction for the cancellation of the previous abstract needs to be submitted. *Note: any new or replacement abstract must be submitted on a separate sheet (37 CFR 1.72).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 9/1/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Per drawings, the applicant argues that the statement, "the figure shows an exemplary embodiment of a typical industrial automation system (page 6)," has never been made. The statement is copied from the remark filed on 3/14/2006. Clarification is requested.

The applicant states that Soergel and Saitoh do not disclose sensors and actors.

In response, although Soergel and Saitoh do not explicitly recite the words, the sensors and actors are inherent features in operation of the factory/industrial plants automation system disclosed in Soergel and Saitoh as the automation systems autonomously perform operations (actor) based on measured values (sensor).

Conclusion

9. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the 10. examiner should be directed to Insun Kang whose telephone number is 571-272-3724. The examiner can normally be reached on M-R 6:30-5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MENG AI AN can be reached on 571-272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

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have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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